1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE
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4) PLAINTIFF PACITO: PLAINTIFF) C25-00255-JNW
5	ESTHER; PLAINTIFF JOSEPHINE;)
6	PLAINTIFF SARA; PLAINTIFF) SEATTLE, WASHINGTON ALYAS; PLAINTIFF MARCOS;)
7	PLAINTIFF AHMED; PLAINTIFF) March 4, 2025 RACHEL; PLAINTIFF ALI; HIAS,) 1:00 p.m. INC.; CHURCH WORLD SERVICE,)
8	INC.; and LUTHERAN COMMUNITY)
9	SERVICES NORTHWEST,) Motion for) Emergency
10	Plaintiffs,) Conference)
11	V .)
12	DONALD J. TRUMP, in his) official capacity as)
13	President of the United) States; MARCO RUBIO, in his)
14	official capacity as) Secretary of State; KRISTI)
15	NOEM, in her official) capacity as Secretary of)
16	Homeland Security; DOROTHY) A. FINK, in her official)
17	capacity as Acting Secretary) of Health and Human)
18	Services,
19	Defendants.)
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21	VERBATIM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMAL N. WHITEHEAD
22	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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	Stenographically reported - Transcript produced with computer-aided technology
	——Debbie Zurn - RMR, CRR - Federal Reporter - 700 Stewart St Suite 17205 - Seattle WA 98101 - (206) 370-8504——

1 APPEARANCES: 2 For the Plaintiffs: Melissa Keaney International Refugee Assistance 3 Project PO Box 2291 Fair Oaks, CA 95628 4 5 Jonathan Patrick Hawley Shireen Lankarani 6 Esme Aston Perkins Coie 7 1201 3rd Avenue Suite 4900 8 Seattle, WA 98101-3099 9 For the Defendants: August Flentje U.S. Department of Justice 10 P.O. Box 868 11 Ben Franklin Station Washington, D.C. 20044 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Stenographically reported - Transcript produced with computer-aided technology

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             THE CLERK: This is the matter of Pacito, et al.,
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    versus Trump, et al., Cause No. C25-255, assigned to this
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    court. Will counsel please rise and make their appearances
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    for the record.
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             MR. HAWLEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jonathan
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    Hawley from Perkins Coie for plaintiffs. I'll let my Perkins
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    Coie colleagues introduce themselves first.
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             MS. LANKARANI:
                             Shireen Lankarani from Perkins Coie.
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             MS. ASTON: Esme Aston.
             MR. HAWLEY: We're joined today by Melissa Keaney
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    from the International Refugee Assistance Project. She'll be
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    handling the argument today.
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             MS. KEANEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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             MR. FLENJE: August Flenje with the Justice
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    Department for the United States.
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             THE COURT: Hello, again, Mr. Flenje.
        All right. So we are here on plaintiffs' request for an
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    emergency conference, following the government's termination
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    of some or all of the USRAP cooperation agreements.
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        Plaintiffs, you requested the hearing, so I'll hear from
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    you first.
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             MS. KEANEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Melissa
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Plaintiffs requested this emergency hearing in order to

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Keaney for plaintiffs.

bring to the court's attention defendants' actions, which can be viewed as nothing other than an attempt to circumvent the relief that the court has ordered.

Your Honor had already held that defendants' attempt to withhold funding that's been duly appropriated for the U.S. refugee admissions program, or USRAP, is unlawful. And the only thing that has changed is that defendants can no longer claim their actions are temporary.

All the facts, including the timing and the nature of what the government has done here, suggests that this is an attempt to make an end run around this court's ruling, in advance of the written order that was issued on Friday.

Although defendants attempt to move the goalposts through this action, these termination notices, just like the suspension notices, reflect a policy decision to defund USRAP. And it would be appropriate for the court to extend relief as to the termination notices, as they are just an extension of this policy which the court has already found to be unlawful.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.

Now, the terminations, do they constitute a separate agency decision, apart from the suspension of the contracts that we talked about last week?

MS. KEANEY: We think they're properly viewed as an extension of the prior decision the agency made to defund

U.S. Refugee Admissions Program. So maybe just the latest action in the implementation of that policy decision.

THE COURT: But as of the last hearing and in the complaint, termination was not at issue. I know that you argued that the suspension effectively was a termination.

But as to an actual termination, that just wasn't a factual circumstance at the time, was it?

MS. KEANEY: That's correct. I think some of the fundamental facts remain the same, even if the labels the government is applying have changed. They decided to defund the USRAP. That's what has legal consequences for our clients. That's what matters under the Bennett v. Spear test, that's what we have challenged from the very beginning. And importantly, it has profound practical consequences for our clients. As Your Honor recognized, the organizational plaintiffs can ill afford to continue to have their funding frozen. Even since the termination notices were issued, there have been additional layoffs. Plaintiff HIAS has had to lay off almost another 200 members of their staff. So there are compounding irreparable harms that continue as a result of defendants' actions.

THE COURT: I'm with you that the analysis is going to track closely the same as the court's analysis when it was taking a look at the suspension of the contracts.

So tell me this. This later change in circumstance, I

mean, does it warrant a separate legal treatment and factual exploration from the court?

MS. KEANEY: If the court were to find it necessary, we're prepared to file supplemental pleadings to make clear that the -- to set out the events that postdate the filing of our complaint and make clear they are part and parcel of the claim that we brought against the funding suspension.

We think that the -- we are -- our supplemental pleading doesn't add any additional claims or any new arguments, because the arguments we made already extend just as equally to the termination notices. And we've brought a copy of the proposed supplemental pleading, if the court would like to see it.

THE COURT: And the government's response that was filed this morning, have you had a chance to review it?

MS. KEANEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any comment on anything that's raised in the response?

MS. KEANEY: I guess just to address the points around whether or not there's any sort of conflict between anything this court has ordered or could order, and additional cases, we think that the defendants are trying to confuse the issues. And the declaration that they submitted in connection with their response really focuses on USAID funding.

But the bottom line here is that we challenged the legality of their policy to defund USRAP. That's not an issue that's presented in the *AIDS* case, or any other case except for this case, and no other court has addressed or examined that issue, other than this court.

And it's clear now, with the termination notices, as plaintiffs have held all along, that the plan was to defund all resettlement programs in the United States. And all ten resettlement agencies have, in fact, received termination notices. That's confirmed by the government's filing.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Keaney.

MS. KEANEY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Flenje.

MR. FLENJE: May it please the court, as we noted in our short filing this morning, we think the proper avenue to challenge the terminations would be an amended complaint and supplemental PI motion. We're prepared to work with plaintiffs on a schedule for that.

As the court knows, we've also filed a notice of appeal and a stay motion with Your Honor. So this will be moving on a couple of tracks.

I'll note that the amended complaint -- a supplemental PI motion is what a court in the District of Columbia in a case called U.S. Catholic Bishops, that actually involves one of the resettlement coordinators in DDC. I will also flag that

plaintiffs are right, the ten domestic resettlement contracts were terminated. But the grants that work overseas to facilitate refugee entry, have not all been terminated. So those are -- a couple of those are in place to facilitate refugee entries and admissions to the U.S. at this point.

THE COURT: So tell me this: Why did the State

Department issue termination notices to these resettlement agencies, the very day after the court issued its preliminary injunction dealing with a suspension of these --

MR. FLENJE: I think the timing primarily is related to the case in the District of Columbia. As I think we've explained in some of our pleadings, I don't know which ones, the Secretary issued the suspension and said: For 90 days -- I'm going to take 90 days and look at all these and find out if they further agency priorities. The court in DDC enjoined that suspension. And then the choice was to -- funding would resume.

That sped up the Secretary's process, such that as the declaration that we both attached to our pleadings noted, was carried out in a matter of a couple weeks. And basically concluded on February 26th, which I think was right after the hearing here, and resulted in termination of most but not all of the refugee-related cooperative agreements.

THE COURT: I mean, that's a remarkable coincidence to me that the termination notices would be sent within

24 hours of the court's preliminary injunction. I mean, was the timing completely unrelated to the court's preliminary injunction?

MR. FLENJE: Well, the timing was related to speeding up review because of the other litigation. So I would say it was related to the other litigation.

THE COURT: Counsel, you made a very big showing, both at the hearing and in the briefing, that this funding suspension was only temporary. And the very next day, the funding suspension becomes a termination. What am I to make of that?

MR. FLENJE: The Secretary's "ALDAC," it was called, that was the subject of this litigation, was a temporary suspension, a 90-day suspension. That's correct. That's what plaintiffs challenged in their PI motion. That was the facts as they were a week ago. And that was what we were talking about.

THE COURT: I guess what I'm driving at, if there is a process that was already in the works of an actual termination of the contracts as opposed to merely suspension, why didn't you tell me that last week?

MR. FLENJE: I may be wrong, but I believe we submitted information on the AIDS vaccine. I mean, we pressed this court to hold its hand because of the ongoing litigation in that case, which involved multiple court

orders. One of which has now gone to the U.S. Supreme Court,
where the U.S. Supreme Court issued a stay of an order to pay
a large amount of money, which would include money that
overlaps with the case here.

So we were very cognizant of that litigation, and I don't think we withheld any information about that.

THE COURT: All right. The USRAP statutory scheme, it's a complicated one and an interconnected one. And the resettlement agencies play an important role in the process by congressional design.

Can the government carry out the rest of the preliminary injunction order, without the resettlement agencies?

MR. FLENJE: The order -- yes. We have advised the State Department of the order. They have maintained, for example, their funding contract with the UN's International Office of Migration, which is the entity that actually funds sort of the travel to the United States.

One of the plaintiffs in this case has a contract that has not been terminated, that covers Africa area. So there are -- some of the overseas-facing agreements are in place, which would allow that entry to be possible.

THE COURT: And the domestic services?

MR. FLENJE: The domestic services, as plaintiffs noted, they have all been terminated. Our view is that the refugee statute, Section 1522, doesn't require those

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services, it's an option. And the Secretary has reviewed those agreements and determined that they do not serve agency priorities.
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We believe that they would -- that is a decision, it's obviously an agency decision that could be challenged. But as we said, we'd need an amended complaint.

THE COURT: Which contracts were terminated? Was it all ten resettlement agencies that had their contracts terminated?

MR. FLENJE: Ten that operate the services in the United States.

THE COURT: Was there any prior notice given of the terminations?

MR. FLENJE: Well, each of them received a notice of the termination. That was the notice.

THE COURT: Prior notice.

MR. FLENJE: No, they didn't get prior notice. They got notice that their agreement was being terminated, under very clear law, 2 CFR 200.340, which in our view sort of underscores that this is not a mandatory program, this is a discretionary program that the Secretary controls.

Obviously, our view that you rejected last week, was the refugee entries is subject to the President's control.

THE COURT: That's a good segue to the question I had. I mean, what authority are you operating under in

canceling the cooperative agreements in immediate fashion,
without notice?

MR. FLENJE: Well, if you look at 2 CFR 200.340, which is a standard contract term, it goes -- again, the cooperative agreements are not in the record, and this court's ruling is global. So it applies to a lot of plaintiffs that are not here and cooperative agreements that really couldn't easily be in the record.

But 2 CFR 200.340 says: Every agreement -- the agreements that included, and it's all of them -- it can be terminated by the department, to the greatest extent authorized by law, if the award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities.

THE COURT: Okay. And this same CFR, it's both overseas and domestic?

MR. FLENJE: That would apply to all the cooperative agreements. I haven't studied each and every one of them, I'll be frank. But the ones that we've seen related to the plaintiffs in this case, all include that provision. And I don't think plaintiffs dispute that.

THE COURT: All right.

Now, the termination notices mention agency priorities.

That's what's referenced in at least the ones before the court. How do those differ from the priorities mentioned in the suspension notices? Are they one and the same?

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March 4, 2025 - 13 MR. FLENJE: Well, if I recall, the suspension was designed so that Secretary Rubio could evaluate, you know, all this money going out the door, and determine if it did serve agency priorities. That was designed to be a process that would last 90 days. Obviously, it happened much quicker than that, given various court orders. THE COURT: All right. Has the State Department or the Department of Homeland Security resumed processing any refugee applications or entries at this point? MR. FLENJE: There's been directions to resume that,

that went out as soon as this court's order issued. I don't have any further information on the details there. It's a complex operation, as you're familiar with and as plaintiffs But it has been resumed. know.

THE COURT: Travel arrangements for plaintiffs like plaintiff Pacito?

MR. FLENJE: Again, I don't know. Well, plaintiffs can speak to Mr. Pacito. I don't know what kind of travel arrangements have been resumed.

THE COURT: And on the issue of reimbursements for work already performed by the resettlement agencies, can you give me an update on that?

MR. FLENJE: Some of that money has been paid. None of the policies challenged presume to halt that. And the intent of the government is to -- they're going to review

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    those, but the plan is, there's no reason they wouldn't be
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    paid at this time; unless something comes up in the review.
             THE COURT: Do you have a sense of a timeline for
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    this review and repayment?
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             MR. FLENJE: I'm sorry, Your Honor, I don't.
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        Again, that brings us back to the D.C. litigation, where a
    court ordered a very quick repayment of billions of dollars.
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    The Supreme Court had to step in. It will move forward, but
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    I don't know the timeline. And obviously it's tied with a
    lot of different requests for repayment for past services.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel. Is there
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    anything else that you'd like to tell me that wasn't in the
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    brief response that was filed this morning?
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             MR. FLENJE: No, I don't think there's anything else.
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    But thank you. Happy to answer your questions.
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             THE COURT: Ms. Keaney, please.
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             MS. KEANEY: A couple of points, Your Honor.
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        I first just want to note that the regulation that
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    defendants rely upon for the termination notices says, "They
    may be terminated to the extent authorized by law." But as
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    Your Honor has already found, defunding USRAP is contrary to
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    law so it cannot be authorized.
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I also wanted to point out that while defendants maintain that they have not terminated the RSC Africa's cooperating agreement, it is still subject to a suspension notice which

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Your Honor has found unlawful.

No money has been flowing to keep operations in that center. In fact, plaintiff CWS has not received any money, not one penny since this court issued its order.

I also wanted to address defendants' point that their position is that resettlement services are not required under the statute.

Your Honor already found that the agencies are required to administer those benefits, so long as appropriations are made, and they have been.

And there is no indication that defendants have made any sort of way forward to provide those benefits, that it's been almost 50 years' history of the resettlement agencies providing those benefits.

I also wanted to note that it's -- the government's declaration that was filed last night with their motion to stay, strongly suggests that they haven't taken any steps to implement this court's injunction. And I think defense counsel wasn't able to specify any steps that have been taken. In paragraph 2 of that declaration that was submitted, the declarant explains that he submits it in order to, "Explain why taking actions consistent with the injunction will result in irreparable harm," suggesting that they haven't taken any such actions so far.

And the agency, of course, very quickly implemented the

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suspension in less than 24 hours, and set out the steps that they took and the correspondence the State Department sent to the resettlement agencies, explaining the steps that they took to implement the suspension. And we think that those steps must be undone and the government should be required to show that they have taken steps to undo those actions.

That would, as Your Honor noted, I think include resuming refugee processing and all the predeparture activities that were suspended, rebooking travel for those who had their travel canceled. And that's a time-sensitive issue, Your Honor, because plaintiffs, like plaintiff Pacito, his medical exam is set to expire on March 25th. If he's unable to travel before that date, then that step will have to be redone and he'll face additional delays.

None of the plaintiffs in the case have received any sort of communications that suggest that their applications have resumed processing, or that there's any sort of effort to, for example, rebook travel for the many thousands of refugees who had their travel canceled.

So we would ask that the court require defendants to report on the specific steps that they've taken to implement the injunction, maybe by early next week. And also request that the parties be ordered to submit a joint status report sometime shortly thereafter, so that it would provide another opportunity for defendants to explain what steps they've

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taken, and also for plaintiffs to report on what we're seeing in terms of implementation.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.

MS. KEANEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. The timing of the government's decision to terminate the contracts of the resettlement agencies, just one day after the court issued its preliminary injunction, raises serious concerns about whether these actions are designed to circumvent the court's ruling.

Now, nevertheless, the court's preliminary injunction did not discuss actual termination of the resettlement agency contracts. That just was not the factual circumstance before the court, at the time of the preliminary injunction motion, or contained within the pleadings. So it was not part of the record before the court.

So the court does not read its injunction so broadly as to state that it expressly prohibited defendants from canceling the contracts. Now, it seems to me that the termination notices constitute a new agency action requiring separate legal analysis and updated pleadings.

That said, the court's careful APA analysis regarding contract suspensions will likely operate with equal force, when examining these terminations. And based on what I've heard in court today, the same legal deficiencies, failure to

provide a reasoned explanation, a disregard for statutory mandates, perhaps arbitrary decisionmaking that rendered the suspensions unlawful, likely unlawful, are likely present in what looks to be hasty terminations.

So here's how we'll proceed: I'm going to grant plaintiffs leave to amend their pleadings. Counsel, I think I heard you mention that you've already got the amended pleading ready to go. We'll need updated briefing as to the injunctive relief being sought and the scope of the injunction, to what extent it should be modified, if any.

I can certainly set a schedule. I read the government's brief this morning saying that they would work cooperatively and in good spirits to come up with a mutually agreeable briefing schedule. So I will give the parties an opportunity to hash out the schedule. But I'd like for you to e-mail my courtroom deputy, before you leave the courthouse, as to what that schedule will be. If you can't agree, I will set the schedule. I've already got it in mind. But I want to at least give you the opportunity to say your piece as to what it might look like.

Ms. Keaney, your point about status reports is a good one. I'm going to order the government to issue a status report as of next Monday. There will be an order, a minute order that will follow that will put some details as to what that status report will entail. I also like the idea of a joint status

report to get the plaintiffs' take as to compliance.

So a schedule for that will be outlined in the order to follow. We've got the motion to stay, that's currently pending. I'm inclined to follow our district's standard cadence for the briefing schedule on this one. So the motion is not ripe yet. So I'm not going to express any opinion or render any sort of decision today on the motion to stay.

All right. Is there anything else to discuss?

MS. KEANEY: Just a clarification, Your Honor. On the preliminary injunction briefing, this is supplemental briefing, I just want to ensure that this isn't an opportunity for defendants to relitigate issues that have been decided. This is just specifically about the termination notices; is that correct?

THE COURT: That's correct. I mean, you're going to be the moving party, you're updating your brief. I'm not going to cabin the scope of the opposition brief that they are going to submit. If they want to talk about issues that are settled, I think that's folly on their part, but I'm not going to issue any sort of ruling, so to speak, limiting what they can discuss in their opposition.

MS. KEANEY: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Flenje, anything?

MR. FLENJE: No, thank you. But thanks.

-Debbie Zurn - RMR, CRR - Federal Reporter - 700 Stewart St. - Suite 17205 - Seattle WA 98101 - (206) 370-8504-

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               THE COURT:
                             All right.
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          With that, we're adjourned.
                                   (Adjourned.)
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                             CERTIFICATE
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          I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from
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     the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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     COURT REPORTER
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